

The Citizen

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Developing the aeroplane is one thing and reckless tomfoolery is another.

Just think! Angels' food cake is made in New York of "rots" and "spots."

The aeroplane is becoming a dangerous rival of the automobile in the toll of deaths.

Things go by contraries. When a man is on his "uppers" he is really down in the depths.

When sold merely by weight, diamonds are still a little more valuable than breakfast bacon.

An airship that will break down without falling is one of the crying necessities of the age.

The New York milliner who built an aeroplane doubtless utilized some of the models in the shop.

The hobble skirt has gone out of fashion even in Paris, and it will soon be marked off the list everywhere.

Miladi says a man's clothes always seem to fit him real loose after his wife's relatives have looked him over.

An Iowa man paid \$105 the other day for ten ears of corn. Yet there are people who risk their lives hunting for gold.

The least that can be said of that rotten egg industry declared to exist in New York is that it will be in bad odor with the public.

They are building liners so big the globe trotters will expect to find on them golf courses, porte cocheres and outdoor sleeping porches.

A prominent New York college has been invaded by infant paralysis. The doings of the average student make this invasion entirely credible.

Fifty-six Indiana counties have lost in population since the 1900 census. As soon as people make a fortune in literature, they move out of Indiana.

Hereupon the enthusiastic lover of horses climbs into his automobile, orders the chauffeur to "hit 'er up," and is whisked away to the horse show.

A New York woman is enraged because her son wants to marry an actress. She might as well cheer up. He'll be back home again in a little while.

Marriage may be a lottery, but the proposal of a woman in the west to raffie herself off for a dollar a chance is emphasizing the fact a little too strongly.

A woman in Washington washes all the paper money that she receives in order that it may be clean. All of us are not so particular. A little dirty money looks good to a hungry man.

Statistics show that April and September are the favorite months in which to go crazy. That may account for the hunches that induce some men to become candidates for public office.

Ten orphan baby seals have been brought down from Bering sea to pass the winter in this country as an experiment. If they do well we may yet raise our own sealskin coats in inland waters.

American brides entering Germany are to be compelled to pay duty on their wedding outfits. The counts and barons they take over should not cost much if the duty on them is levied ad valorem.

Also it is reported that the size of women's hats is being reduced. But the masculine payers of the bills have not yet made the happy discovery that the price has been reduced in proportion.

"We are assured that men are drinking less nowdays," observes the Philadelphia Inquirer, "but how is it that the internal revenue increases so fast?" The census figures of 1910 may help you, brother.

LORIMER REPORT IN

MAJORITY HOLDS THAT NOT THE SLIGHTEST PROOF OF BRIBERY BY SENATOR IS SHOWN.

FIGHT ON FLOOR IS CERTAIN

Beveridge And Frazier Do Not Sign Committee Finding Which Is Presented to Senate and May File Minority Reports Later.

Washington.—The report of its investigation of charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer of Illinois was submitted to the senate by the committee on privileges and elections through its chairman, Senator Burrows, Wednesday, just before that body adjourned for the holiday recess.

The conclusion reached by the committee follows:

That, in their opinion, the title of Mr. Lorimer to a seat in the senate has not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practices.

Charges that four members of the Illinois legislature were bribed and that three other members paid bribes are not ignored by the committee. The report declares that those who confessed to receiving bribes should not be believed and that the votes of those who were charged with paying bribes should be counted.

In relation to the charges that there was a corruption fund used in the Illinois legislature and that it was disbursed by one Robert E. Wilson, the report says that there is no evidence that it was used for the benefit of Mr. Lorimer. The committee suggests that any investigation of the use of such a fund should be made by authorities of the state of Illinois.

The statement of views of Senator Frazier was made public later. In his statement Senator Frazier declares that the four confessed bribe-takers implicated three other members of the legislature who bribed them; that these three votes were also corrupt, which would make seven tainted votes. Eliminating these seven votes, Senator Frazier holds, would make the vote received by Senator Lorimer less than a majority.

The report, as presented, was not signed by members of the committee, although it did not appear that there was any minority. On the floor of the senate, however, Mr. Beveridge made the statement that he had not been able to concur with or dissent from the findings because of the voluminous character of the testimony. He said that he would digest the proceedings of the investigating committee during the holidays. He asked that a specific time be named for acting upon the report, but objection was made by Senator Gallinger.

282 DEAD IN MINE BLAST

English Shaft at Bolton Is Scene of Terrible Disaster—Only Eight Escape.

Bolton, England.—An explosion followed by fire in the Little Hulton colliery here Wednesday entombed 290 miners, who had gone below to begin the day's work.

The work of rescue was pushed amid discouraging conditions. The rescuers, wearing helmets, went into the pit and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in an area 150 feet in length, but encountered heavy falls of coal and slack loosened by the explosion. Only eight of the 290 entombed men have escaped and the others are believed dead. A total of ten bodies have been recovered.

SUSTAIN STATE PRIMARY LAW

Illinois Supreme Court Divided as to Interpretation of Act But Hold It Valid.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court Wednesday held the legislative primary act providing for the nomination of members of the lower house of the legislature valid in a decision handed down in the case of Espey vs. McInerney and others.

Three opinions were handed down by the court, as the members are divided as to the interpretation of the act.

The opinion follows the decision of the court rendered verbally shortly before the election, November 8.

Twenty-Seven Killed in Fire. Philadelphia.—Fifteen policemen and 12 firemen lost their lives Wednesday night when the walls of a five-story structure at 1120 N. Bodine street fell on them while they were fighting a fire. More than a score of firemen were removed to hospitals and it is believed there are still others in the ruins.

"Rube" Sued for Divorce. St. Louis.—George Edward Waddell, known as "Rube" and a member of the Columbus (O.) team, was Wednesday made the defendant in a divorce suit here by Mrs. Madge Waddell. She alleges non-support and is Waddell's third wife.

Thirty Firemen Near Death. New York.—Thirty firemen narrowly escaped death in a \$75,000 fire Wednesday which destroyed the six-story factory and warehouse of Joseph Liv man & Co., paper manufacturers.

DISSOLVING IT



TRAP DIAZ TROOPS

TRAIN BEARING FEDERAL SOLDIERS IS SHOT TO PIECES.

BATTLE LASTS FIVE HOURS

Official Report Says Federals Had 21 Killed, 10 Missing and 42 Wounded—Commander of Expedition Is Hit—Rebel Loss Unknown.

Chihuahua, Mex.—Confirmation of the report that the troop train which left here December 17 was shot to pieces in the mountain trap known as Malpaso, a few miles east of Pedernales, was given Tuesday when 42 government soldiers were brought in from the field of battle.

The official report states that the federals lost 21 killed and that ten are missing and 42 wounded. One of the latter is Colonel Guzman, who was in command of the expedition.

The train left in two sections, carrying three field pieces on a coal car and 500 soldiers. Pancho Villa, the bandit, who, while operating independently, still regards the government as his enemy, fired on the second section as it was passing through Andania canyon, but did no damage.

The mountains of Malpaso, however, swarmed with revolutionists. They halted the first and second sections. Colonel Guzman disembarked his troops and for five hours defended himself from the desperate charge. He was in a trap, however. The enemy was on the heights, sheltered by bowlders and other projection north to the mountains and poured in a deadly fire.

He was unable to use his big guns effectively owing to the nature of the ground. Notwithstanding his precarious condition and the numbers of the insurgents, he held his ground for five hours. He was shot through the leg, while the third officer in command was raked across the stomach.

Although General Navarro was at Pedernales, or near there, he was unable to lend assistance.

PRESIDENT SEES NO DANGER

Taft, in Speech Allays War Scare, Declares Nation Need Have No Fear.

Washington.—President Taft, in an address before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Saturday gave assurances that the country need not fear the so-called war scare.

He said: "There is not the slightest reason for such a sensation because we are at peace with all the nations of the world, and are quite likely to remain so."

Women Voters to Assemble. Tacoma, Wash.—The first national convention of women voters will be held here January 14, according to plans perfected. The convention was called by Governor Brady of Idaho. Delegates from other equal suffrage states—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington—representing about 270,000 women voters, will participate.

Ship Ashore in Gale. Morehead City, N. C.—A large four-masted schooner was stranded on the west side of Cape Lookout shoals Wednesday, and the heavy running tide and strong wind drove the vessel high on the shoals.

Woman Makes Long Flight. Etampes, France.—The longest sustained flight ever made by a woman was negotiated here Wednesday by Mile. Helene Dutrieu, who covered 103 miles in two hours and thirty-three minutes.

CHARLTON GAINS TWO POINTS

JUDGE ALLOWS ORDER TO AMEND COURT RECORDS.

Father of Wife Slayer Confident Order for Son's Extradition Will Be Set Aside.

Trenton, N. J.—Not until January 9 will Porter Charlton learn whether he will be sent back to Italy to be tried for wife murder.

When he appeared before United States Judge Reilistab, pale and haggard and showing the effects of the six months' confinement and the hemorrhages to which he is frequently subjected, his lawyer, R. Floyd Clarke, asked for an adjournment on the ground that he needed time for the collection of certain important evidence. This evidence will be used to have set aside Secretary of State Knox's ruling that the young man be extradited.

Judge Reilistab allowed an order amending the records in the case by striking out the proceeding before the Hoboken recorder, following Charlton's arrest at the steamship pier after his return from Europe. Counsel for Charlton also secured an order eliminating from the records the copy of the complaint presented before Judge Blair of the Hudson county courts. These are regarded as notable gains for the accused man, as they greatly simplify the case which his counsel has to conduct in his behalf.

Judge Charlton is confident that the ruling of Secretary Knox in favor of extradition will be set aside. He does not think his son in his present condition would survive the journey to Italy.

GUNBOAT MAY START REVOLT

Hornet, Former U. S. Ship, Clears From New Orleans on Mysterious Voyage.

New Orleans.—The former United States gunboat Hornet, reported to have been purchased by Honduras revolutionists, cleared from this port for Cape Gracias with a crew of twenty men, 200 tons of coal and provisions for thirty days. Included among the crew are several men who are said to have been connected with previous filibustering expeditions directed against Central American republics.

One of the rumors current was that the Hornet would be turned over to Mexican revolutionists. Captain Johnson, commanding the vessel, says that the Hornet will be used in the Central American trade.

U. OF C. GETS \$10,000,000

Rockefeller Makes Final Gift and Retires From All Connection With University.

Chicago.—John D. Rockefeller has given the University of Chicago another \$10,000,000. Announcement of this fact was made at the university convocation Tuesday by Martin A. Ryerson, chairman of the board of trustees. The Standard Oil magnate said in making the gift that he retired from all connection with the university and would give it nothing more. His total gifts in 21 years aggregate \$35,000,000.

Taft Annuls Death Decree. Washington.—President Taft Tuesday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed upon John Wynne, an officer on the steamer Rosen crans at Honolulu, Hawaii, for the murder of a man named McKinnon.

Senator Elkins Is Better. Washington.—In announcing in the senate Tuesday that Senator Elkins was detailed at home by serious illness, Senator Scott of West Virginia added: "I am glad to say he is much better."

HOLIDAY INFLUENCE

Industries Are Reported Quiet, But Trade Is as Good as That Reported Last Year.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

In sharp contrast with the between- seasons dullness in jobbing trade is the brisk holiday retail distribution, which in most of the cities is reported to be equal or in excess of last year.

Building operations in a number of cities show decline as compared with last year, though the aggregate of new projects is still large. Diminished activity in iron and steel is to be expected as the year draws to a close, yet it is evident that dullness is more pronounced than is customary at this season.

Iron and Steel.

The holiday period will naturally cause a temporary cessation of operations at manufacturing plants, and as current buying is of small proportions mills and furnaces are expected to still further restrict their output. Discussion as to the future course of prices is receiving more attention, and consumers are believed to be confident the lower quotations will shortly be named, with the result that orders are being withheld. Pipe iron has been quite freely taken and inquiries for a substantial tonnage are still reported in eastern territory, but with this exception extreme quietness prevails in the pig iron division. Construction of new battleships will require considerable finished material, and it is estimated that 300,000 tons of material will be needed for bridges and buildings, although on railroad work further marked concessions are reported, but contracts are coming forward in moderate volume, and the outlook for rolling stock is considered somewhat better.

Textile Matters.

In the textile field the chief source of complaint comes from the inability of manufacturers to secure prices for goods commensurate with the costs of production, and curtailment is being considered. The men's overcoating season of 1911 has opened, with clothiers disposed to order sample pieces only.

Bradstreet's weekly letter said:

Holiday influences ruled this week, and active demand at retail contrasts with preliminary quiet in wholesale and jobbing trade, a further slowing down in industry over the end of the year period, and stagnant speculation in securities and commodities. Money has eased while supplies have increased. Collections have been slightly quickened by increased circulation of money in leading centers. Weather conditions have imparted activity to the coal trade, but no scarcity is reported. Foreign demand for American wheat has apparently set in strongly at the Pacific coast, and shippers to long-absent customers, such as France and Asia, have been the heaviest in years.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending December 22 were 271, against 290 last week, 264 in the like week of 1909, 196 in 1908, 248 in 1907 and 161 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending December 22 aggregate 2,789,817 bushels, against 2,893,597 last week and 3,769,928 this week last year. For the 25 weeks ending December 22 exports are 58,850,064 bushels, against 54,040,633 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,038,856 bushels, against 482,936 last week and 1,546,762 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.20a4.55, do family \$3.10a3.30, low grade \$2.40a 2.60, spring patent \$5.50a5.65, do fancy \$4.75a5.10. Wheat—No. 2 red 95c 98c, No. 3 red 92a96c, No. 4 86a93c. Corn—No. 2 white 47a47 1/2c, No. 3 white 46 1/2a47c, No. 2 yellow 48a 48 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 47 1/2a48c, No. 2 mixed 47a47 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 46 1/2a47c. Oats—No. 2 white 34 1/2a35c, standard white 34a34 1/2c, No. 2 mixed 34a34 1/2c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.25a6.25, butcher steers, extra \$5.85a6, good to choice \$4.85a5.65, heifers, extra \$5.25a5.40, good to choice \$4.50a5.15; cows, extra \$4.75a5, good to choice \$4a4.65, canners \$2.50a3.75. Hogs—Bologna \$2.85a4.50, extra \$4.60a4.65. Calves—Extra \$9a9.25, fair to good \$7.50a9, common and large \$4a8. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.90a7.95, mixed packers \$7.65a7.90, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6a7.60, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5a 7.95. Sheep—Extra \$3.85a4.85, good to choice \$3.50a3.75. Lambs—Extra \$6.25 \$6.40, yearlings \$4a5.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 10c lb, spring chickens 10 1/2c lb, ducks 14c, turkeys 19 1/2c, geese \$a10c. Butter—Creamery, extra 32 1/2c, firsts 31c, fancy dairy 22c. Eggs—Prime firsts 38c, firsts 36c. Apples—Fancy \$5a5.50 a bbl, choice \$4.50 a bbl. Carrots—N. O. 30a40c dozen. Celery—20a40c bunch. Eggplants—Homegrown \$3a3.50 a crate. Grapes—Malaga \$5.50a7 a keg. Onions—Yellow 90a95c, white \$a1.25 per bu. Pineapples—\$2.75a3.25 a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 40a 45c a bu, Michigan and homegrown 45a52c a bu, sweet potatoes, Jersey \$3.25a3.50 a bbl. Turnips—50a90c a bbl.



SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN

United Kingdom More Temperate Now Than Ever Before, Says Alliance Secretary.

The amount of beer and spirits consumed in the United Kingdom during 1909 is very much less than the amount recorded for all preceding years. In fact, Great Britain is more temperate now than she has ever been, declares Secretary George B. Wilson of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance. In his report, recently issued in the London press, he estimates that the total expenditure on all alcoholic liquor consumed in the three kingdoms last year amounted to £156,162,485, as compared with £161,060,482 in 1908.

There has therefore been a material decrease of £5,897,997 during the past twelvemonth.

On spirits the decrease was £4,800,000, with a decrease in consumption of 7,022,775 gallons. On beer the decrease was £1,186,000 with a decrease in consumption of 645,296 barrels. On wines, on the other hand, there has been an increase of £93,000, with an increase in consumption of 103,744 gallons.

But, as the secretary's report points out, the amount spent on drink as a comparison, fails to picture the true decrease in drinking. Owing to the increased taxes of 1909, the retail price of all liquors advanced, and hence if the prices of 1908 were the same as the prices of 1909, the decrease in the amount spent would be double what it is. If there had been no increase in prices the actual reduction on the total expenditure would have been £11,147,997.

London press reports state unhesitatingly that the British people have been growing more temperate of late years, and claim that the experience of last year leaves no doubt that taxation is one great influence in reducing the consumption of liquor. It is further added that "if this reduction were to be progressively maintained we would soon have no drink bill to pay at all."

The increased taxes applied on liquors by the budget have been a factor of the recorded decrease in consumption, but it is probably not the only potent factor, and it is contended that a marked change in the social habits of the people is a feature since the masses are being given opportunities for "developing other tastes." In this education is the great agent and it is confidently stated that "the turn of the tide synchronizes with the coming of a full generation which has been to school. The book is one of the enemies of the bar. There are others. Every park is an alternative, every tram or cheap train, that takes the worker out to the country in his spare time, every slum that disappears, and every livable house that takes its place. The empire of alcohol rests not so much on its own inherent attractiveness as upon the absence of rival attractions. These rivals are growing and before them alcohol is slowly perhaps, but surely retreating from public favor."

In a country which has so long been burdened by the drink evil the progress of reform is slow, but there is progress recorded in Great Britain as the above figures show. The drink question is still one of the most important social problems the nation has to face, yet the recent constant decline in the consumption it regarded as extremely hopeful.

DRINK CAUSE OF INSANITY

Liquor Responsible for Nearly 50 Per Cent of Patients Admitted in English Asylums.

Drink and hereditary influence were reported as the cause of insanity in 42.3 per cent. of the cases admitted into Rainhill asylum, in England, last year, drink being responsible in 22.8 of the cases, and a clear history of hereditary taint in 19.5. These remarkable statistics are contained in the annual reports of the county asylum at Lancaster, Preston, Rainhill, Wittingham and Winwick, just issued.

On the subject of the causes and the prevention of lunacy, Dr. Gliglesworth, medical superintendent of Rainhill, is very outspoken. Referring to the 22.8 per cent. of admissions for which drink was responsible, Dr. Gliglesworth says the figure is sufficiently large to indicate clearly that have which drink makes with the nervous system, and adds: "If the evil affected the individual only it would be had enough, but unfortunately there is reason to believe that it is often handed on to the offspring, owing to the direct poisonous effect upon the germ of the alcohol circulating in the blood, and that not a little of the terrible amount of nervous instability and degeneracy which we see around us has its origin in this cause."

Regarding the 19.5 per cent. of admissions in which there is a clear history of hereditary taint, Dr. Gliglesworth says that no doubt this figure considerably understates the real influence of heredity, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting reliable accounts of the families of the patients.